

THE TIMES.



—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847.

The Eastern mail failed on Thursday. We are under obligations to friends of the Boonville Bulletin, for several late St. Louis papers.

See Foreign news, in to-day's paper.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We have been requested to ask the citizens of this place to assemble at the Court House on Tuesday evening next, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating, in a becoming manner, the approaching Anniversary of our Independence as a Nation.

We would suggest the propriety of holding a general county meeting on that day, for the two-fold purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of our Independence, and for paying a proper tribute of respect to the gallantry of our countrymen, who have been, and are now, engaged in the war with Mexico.

We hope the matter will be taken hold of, and properly carried through. It can be rendered a pleasant affair, to those engaged in it—while they will only be discharging a duty they owe to those who, in time past, as well as present, cheerfully responded to the calls of their country.

Let there be a full meeting on Tuesday evening.

FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Scott's last official order is dated Jalapa, April 30th. This order directed an advance of the army, by divisions.

A letter from Mr. Kendall to the Picayune, four days later, states that the order had been countermanded. We quote from his letter:

Jalapa, May 4, 1847.
This morning Gen. Quitman's brigade of volunteers was to take up the line of march towards Puebla, and to march Colonel Campbell was to move; but as the time for which many of the volunteers enlisted has nearly transpired, and as Gen. Scott has ascertained positively that but few of them will re-enlist, he has determined upon disbanding them here, and will send them all home. This will of course not only delay, but alter his whole plan of operations, and the impression with many is that he will not go farther than Puebla with his present force. You in the United States may think he has an overwhelming power with him, and is fully able to run at will all over the country; but the truth is, in the first place he did not have half men enough to advance upon the capital of Mexico, nor half transportation enough for even what he had.

The volunteers going home are the Georgia, Alabama, and 1st and 2d Tennessee Regiments. No one can blame them for this movement. Not only is their time out, but they are out of clothing and out of many of the comforts which make even a camp life bearable. They have seen service, too, enough to satisfy any body of men not intending to make military life a business, and now are retiring to their homes to see their wives, children, families and friends, and tell long tales of what they have seen and suffered.

Had Gen. Scott a force sufficient to leave garisons and keep up a regular communication with his rear, and then march directly upon Mexico with a fighting force even of 6 or 8000 men, the war would be ended in one month's time, at least so far as this country would be able to make further resistance of any moment; but such a force he has not at his command just now. He may still go on to the capital, even with what he has, for there are not Mexicans enough in arms to arrest him; yet whether such a course would be prudent or whether such are his intentions, or not, is more than any one can say who is not thoroughly into his secrets. Had our Government laid out a few extra dollars and called out more men at first, this war would have been over by this time; but, greatly to our cost, the "penny wise and pound foolish" system of economy must prevail, and millions are added to the national debt as a consequence.

The Mexicans had fairly begun their guerilla war; several Americans had been killed, and it was rumored that Santa Anna would himself head a party for an attack upon one of our wagon trains.

We see that a large portion of the new levies that were intended for Gen. Taylor, have been ordered to join Gen. Scott, and that only three infantry regiments, (one of which is the 16th,) and the 3d dragoons, will be sent to Gen. Taylor.

Old Zack will not be very well pleased when he hears of this.

The Glasgow News notices the arrival from Santa Fe, of Lieut. John Mansfield, and one or two others of the Chariton volunteers. They left Santa Fe on the 13th ult.—but bring no news. The Indians on the route are troublesome.

Frost.—There was quite a frost on Tuesday night; not severe enough, however, to do much injury.

Brown vs. Brown.—The two candidates for the next gubernatorial honors of Tennessee are A. V. and N. S. Brown; the former a democrat and present Governor, and the latter, a whig.

"WAR WITHOUT PITY."

Since the resolve of the Mexicans to adopt the guerilla system of warfare, this has been taken as their motto. In their proclamations, the officers make it imperative on all who are capable of bearing arms to turn out; those who do not obey, are deemed traitors, and directed to be treated accordingly—and they are instructed to wage "war without pity," upon all Americans, wherever found. This is a most revolting mode of warfare; one's flesh fairly crawls to think of the butcheries that will follow. "War without pity," must be met by "war without pity." It is a sad sight to see two nations engaged in war, when conducted on the most humane and magnanimous principles, and is well calculated to make the stoutest hearts shudder at the loss of life, devastation, ruin, and licentiousness which is its almost certain sequence: But when the dictates of humanity and magnanimity give place to the ferociousness and savageness of brutes, how much more appalling the scene!

The Mexican leaders lay much stress upon the conduct of some of our volunteers, in murdering their countrymen—and say they are compelled to wage "war without pity," in self-defence. That some of our men have been guilty of gross acts of violence, cannot be denied—and that when detected by our officers, they have been made to suffer for their acts, is equally undeniable; the Mexicans, to some extent, have been operating on the guerilla system ever since the war began, and it was their acts that excited a portion of our troops to commit the barbarous deeds complained of—and since its general adoption by them, they must expect to be met in the same spirit; and we fear they, as well as ourselves, will deeply regret it, especially if the war be protracted any length of time. They, eventually, will be the greatest sufferers.

We are tired, heartily tired and sick of the war, now. We feel no desire to chronicle victories which cost us hundreds of valuable lives—and we certainly feel less desire to recite the inhuman butcheries which will be perpetrated in this "war without pity."

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th instant publishes a letter from Major Gaines, who, with his party, was confined in the prison of Santiago, where they have been ever since their arrival in the city of Mexico. Gen. La Vega was for some time at the city of Mexico after the arrival of Major Gaines and his fellow prisoners, but it appears he made no efforts to secure them comfortable quarters or procure their discharge. The contrast is indeed a striking one between the treatment received by Gen. La Vega when a prisoner in this country, with his conduct towards our countrymen. Santa Anna has violated his pledge given to Gen. Taylor, by failing to release the prisoners for whom he received a liberal exchange. Independent of this the three thousand released after the battle of Cerro Gordo, should procure the release of the seventy Americans now confined in the Mexican capital.

All our kindness and forbearance towards the Mexicans, has been met by treachery and inhumanity. It is time, if we want to see peace restored, to adopt a different course. The arrival of our army in the city of Mexico may effect the liberation of Major Gaines and companions.

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS FILLED.

The requisitions of the War Department on the Governor of this State, the first of the 31st March, for a regiment of mounted men, and the second of the 19th April, for a battalion of infantry, have been filled.

St. Louis county furnished eight companies; Polk, Gentry, Dade, Green, Ralls, Washington, and Madison counties each furnished one company, all of which have been accepted by the Governor, and are en route for the place of rendezvous. Several companies have already passed up the river. A mounted company from St. Louis county passed through this place last Sunday, accompanied by a train of twenty wagons. They were well mounted—handsomely uniformed, and as fine a looking set of fellows as we have seen. The Missourians who go out to relieve those in Mexico, should opportunity offer, we feel assured will maintain the gallant reputation which our sons have won for themselves. Success attend them.

HOPES FOR THE HEN-PECKED!—We copy the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin:

REXATHIS COMMUNIS.—A woman was tried Monday for being a common scold—which, in legal parlance, is known by the words with which we have headed this paragraph. She was convicted, but recommended to mercy.

In Shelby county, Texas, sixty persons were poisoned at a wedding—thirty of whom will die. It was supposed this was the act of a disappointed suitor.

Col. Yell, at the battle of Buena Vista, had several hundred dollars on his person of which he was robbed, as is believed, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, by an Arkansas volunteer!

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Messrs. TALBOTT & CARSON, before noticed as having arrived from California, brought in a package of California papers, for Col. Benton, from Col. Fremont. Col. B. furnished these papers to the St. Louis editors, from which they have made copious extracts. It appears that all is now quiet in that country. The arrival of Commodore Shubrick, who superseded both Stockton and Kearney, put an end to their quarrel, at least for the present. We suppose the matter will be further investigated.—We make a few extracts from the Union—

The following is the 'General Order' of Com. Shubrick:

"The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the inhabitants of Monterey, that from information received from various sources, he has reason to believe that the disorders which have recently disturbed the territory of California are at an end, and that peace and security are restored to this district certainly, and he hopes to the whole territory.

The improved state of affairs in the district, and the arrival of a company of U. S. artillery under Capt. Thompson, has enabled the Commander-in-Chief to discontinue the services of the company of mounted volunteers, under Lieut. Maddox of the Marine Corps. The patriotic settlers who composed this company, nobly stepped forward in time of danger, and stood between the flag of the U. S. and the defenceless women and children of Monterey on the one hand, and the bands of lawless disturbers of the peace, on the other.

For such disinterested conduct, the company of mounted volunteers under Lieut. Maddox of the Marine Corps (acting as Captain) is tendered the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and will without doubt receive commendation and due recompense from the General Government.

Given on board the U. S. Ship Independence, Harbor of Monterey, Feb. 1, 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

The same paper contains the following circular from Col. Fremont as Civil Governor:

"The peace of the country being restored, and future tranquility vouchsafed by a treaty made and entered into by commissioners respectively appointed by the properly authorized California officers on the one hand, and by myself as Military Commandant of the United States forces in the district of California on the other, by which a civil government is to take place of the military, an exchange of all prisoners, &c. &c., forthwith ensue to the end that order and a wholesome civil police should obtain throughout the land—a copy of which said treaty will be immediately published in the California newspaper published at Monterey.

Therefore, in virtue of the aforesaid treaty, as well as the functions that in me rest as Civil Governor of California, I do hereby proclaim order and peace restored to the country and require the immediate release of all prisoners, the return of the civil officers to their appropriate duties, and as strict an obedience of the military to the civil authority as is consistent with the security of peace, and the maintenance of good order when troops are garrisoned.

"Done at the Capitol of the Territory of California, temporarily seated at the Ciudad de los Angeles, this 23d day of Jan. 1847.

J. C. FREMONT,
Gov. and Commander-in-Chief of California.
Witness: W. H. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State.

Col. Fremont at the date of the foregoing circular, knew nothing of the arrival of Commodore Shubrick.

The Californian (an American paper) of Feb. 13, alludes to the letter from Los Angeles previously published in that paper, which has since been re-published in the United States and called forth a statement from Major Emory as to Gen. Kearney's position at the battles of the 8th and 9th of January. It says:

"Our object in referring to this letter is to do justice to the two brave and distinguished officers, Gen. Kearney and Capt. Mervine. The writer of this letter states that in the march from San Diego to Los Angeles, the whole was under the immediate command of Com. Stockton, while the truth is, that previous to taking up the line of march Com. Stockton announced to the officers, that the whole expedition was placed under the command of Gen. Kearney, himself holding his station as Commander-in-Chief of California; and Gen. Kearney did command the whole expedition, and Capt. Turner the Dragoons alluded to."

The Californian then goes on to do justice to Capt. Mervine, by showing that his expedition from San Pedro was a gallant affair, although unsuccessful for lack of horses to pursue the enemy.

The following items will show the view taken by Com. Shubrick of his powers:

"The U. S. Sloop-of-war Cyane arrived in port on the afternoon of the 5th, and fired the appropriate salute for Com. Shubrick. Gen. Kearney being on board the Cyane received a salute from the Independence. The Cyane was eight days from San Diego; left the Congress and Portsmouth at San Diego; passed the merchant barque Tasso on her way up, below San Pedro."

General Order.

To all whom it may concern:—The undersigned Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the U. S. in the Pacific Ocean, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration, caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California, by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs that for the space of six months from the 1st of March next, viz: from the 1st of said month of March to the 1st of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge or duty, viz: beef, pork, bread, flour, butter, cheese, sugar and rice. Done &c., 11th of February, 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

The same paper says it learns by an arrival from Terba Buena, that a party of emigrants, 60 in number, left on the other side of California mountain, had suffered severely. Nineteen started for the valley, but only seven arrived, having been compelled to eat the dead bodies of their companions to save themselves from starvation.

Among the survivors were two girls. A public meeting was held at once in Terba Buena, and \$800 raised for the relief of the sufferers in the mountains. Messrs. Ward & Smith offered their launch, and passed Midshipman Woodworth, with a small party, started up the river with the intention of disembarking at the foot of the mountains and going on foot with packs of provisions, to save the sufferers. The distressed party lost their cattle on the salt plains, at Hastings' cut-off—a route which never should be travelled.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz on the 5th, that the Mexican Government has solicited the mediation of the British Minister, to settle the difficulties between Mexico and the United States. The English consul at Vera Cruz confirms the rumor. If this be true, says the Union, the war may be soon brought to a close, although we doubt whether the friendly offices of the British Minister will be found to aid in procuring those terms which our Government must demand; England will dislike to see California in our permanent possession, and it will never be yielded up to Mexico.

VICTIMS OF FAMINE.—Two millions of human beings, according to the Dublin Nation, are destined to perish this year by famine in Ireland—a population sufficient for a powerful State—and two-thirds of our own at the time of our revolutionary struggle. The mind shudders at the bare contemplation of the fact: what then must be the feelings of the spectators of the horrible calamity!

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says: We understand a movement is contemplated in the Island of Cuba, for the dismemberment of the same from Spain, and that emissaries are about being sent to this country to obtain aid from our citizens. We knew there was a strong republican feeling growing up amongst the planters of Cuba, and quoted some days since briefly, the views of one who is now sojourning in our city—but we did not think a decided indication of it would be made for some years yet.

COL. BENTON—TEXAS.

We expected the complimentary drubbing Col. Benton gave his constituents in his recent St. Louis speech, would have been swallowed, wholesale; but in this we have been disappointed. The Hannibal Gazette, one of the sprightliest locofoco papers in the State, ventures the assertion that the Col. is mistaken. It says:

"Col. B. seems to regard his re-election to the United States Senate by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as an approval of his position on the Texas question. We have no desire to revive old difficulties, but must be permitted to express the opinion, that in this particular, Col. Benton has mistaken the sentiments of his constituents."

A bold speech! and one which may cost the Gazette man some trouble.

WEATHER.—We have a very backward spring, and have been visited with repeated and heavy rains, which has done much damage to fencing on the streams, and materially injured the crops. The weather has been very cool.

TO THE LADIES.—J. Riddlesbarger & Co., are just opening a new supply of Summer Goods, consisting of Lawns, Gingham, Bonnets, &c., and as the season is advancing they are determined to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers. The ladies are respectfully invited to give them a call.

The citizens of Palmyra have determined to build a rail road from that place to Marion City, on the Mississippi.—The Courier says it "will be built without delay, as those interested in the work have taken hold of it with energy." We are glad to hear this, and hope to hear of a speedy completion of the work. When other places have built roads, improved their towns, become prosperous and rich, Fayette will begin to look around with a stupid stare, and wonder what her citizens have been about! Better move in time!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmond Whig, of the 16th, says: "After having first claimed the election of Andrew S. Fulton, the Whig candidate in this district, and then, as conflicting rumors reached us, admitted his defeat, we take great pleasure in now announcing his certain triumph. Yesterday's mail brought us a slip from the Wytheville Republican and the Abingdon Virginian, in both of which the official statement of the polls is given. The Virginia delegation is therefore thus divided: Locos 7, Whigs 6—the Campbell district yet undecided, and a vacancy in the Petersburg district."

Wm. O. Goode is announced in the Richmond Enquirer, as the Locofoco candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Dromgoole.

SUMMER GOODS.—Messrs. Hughes, Birch & Ward, Switzer & Smith and J. Riddlesbarger & Co., have as large and beautiful assortments of Goods as any houses this side of St. Louis, and if the citizens of Howard desire good bargains they can rest assured of getting them at either of the above mentioned houses. See advertisements.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 7, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I take the first moment of leisure after my arrival at this place to answer your kind communication of the 13th of January, and to let you know how much I was pained at seeing the proceedings of the most respectable meeting of which you were chairman. It was precisely to forestall and prevent such manifestations in my favor, that I spoke to the point of the next presidency in my speech at Boonville, in the summer of 1844; and all the sentiments which I then expressed remain in full force now, strengthened and confirmed by all that has since happened. I then brought forward the glaring fact that, in above fifty years existence of this federal government, the democracy of the north had given but one President to the Union, and that one but for a single term; and this (of late) from a southern opposition to northern men.—And I then took it on myself to say that this course of things would have to be changed, otherwise there would be an end of the democratic party, or of any party founded on political principles, and expressed my gratification that Mr. Polk's early and voluntary self denial had cleared the way for a northern democratic candidate in 1848. These were my sentiments in 1844; they are my sentiments now, and are not to be abandoned at the coming election when I see a new scheme developed from the south for the permanent exclusion of all northern men from southern support for the presidency. The fire brand resolutions introduced into the Senate towards the close of the late session, and their practical application to Oregon (by which we lost the Oregon bill, and leave the people of that territory a year longer without law or government) reveal this scheme, and present a new test on the slavery question which no northern man can stand, and which if adopted by the south, must put an end to all future support of northern men from the southern democracy. Heretofore we, the slave holding states, have stood together upon two points—Delence and Compromise—the defence of property and institutions and the compromises of the laws and of the constitution; and on these two points the great majority of the north, of both political parties, have been able to stand with us. But now a new position is to be taken—one on which no northern man can stand. Propagandism is now the doctrine of the political sect which assumes to be the standard bearer of all the slave holding states; and to plant slavery, by law, in all the Territories of the United States, even the most remote and hyperborean—even in Oregon itself, and against the will of its inhabitants—becomes the design and the attempt! The words of the resolutions, the speeches in their favor, and their practical application to the Oregon bill, all prove this, and show that the new doctrine is intended to be made a new political test, to be applied to all presidential candidates in time to come, and like all new tests intended to supersede all former ones, and to constitute the sole criterion for the trial of candidates. Now every body must see that if this new test be adopted by the slave holding states, there is an end to all political support of northern men in these states—that the present organization of parties must be broken up, and a new party formed, bounded by geographical lines and resting on the sole principle of slavery propagandism. I am not prepared for such a state of parties, nor for the effect which it would have upon the harmony and stability of our federal Union. I see great danger in this new move, and feel the necessity of meeting it at once. In fact we must meet it at once, or not at all; for it is pressed upon us now, and will conquer us if we do not conquer it. The presidential election of 1848, is the crisis; and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and that there must soon be an end not only of the democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle, and eventually, an end of the Union itself. Instead, then, of indulging a personal or local feeling in favor of particular candidates, let us (the democratic party) look to what the good of the Union, and of the party requires, and wait to receive a candidate from that section of the Union which has given but one democratic President in near sixty years, and that one but for a single term, and which is now threatened, so far as southern voters are concerned, with permanent exclusion from the presidential office.

This, my dear sir, is my plain and settled answer to your kind communication, and I wish you to make it known to the members of the meeting of which you were chairman, among whom I see the names of many old friends, and recognize the voice of that powerful county, which has stood by me in every trial, from my first senatorial election in 1820, to my fifth and last in 1844, and to which I owe many thanks, which it is my intention to make in person during the course of the coming summer.

Respectfully, Sir,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

WADE M. JACKSON, Esq.

Howard County Mo.

Santa Anna protested that he was ready to shed his last drop of blood at Cerro Gordo. His protestations are worth about as much as those of his friend Polk, who swore that he was ready to shed the last drop of blood on the line of 54 deg. 40 min.—Lou. Journal.

The Washington Union says that "the glories of the war cluster upon the brow of the President." We think that martial glories are just about as likely to cluster upon Mr. Polk's forehead as corns are to grow upon Santa Anna's wooden toes.

Louisville Journal.

Col. Benton left St. Louis for Jefferson City, on Monday evening—where, says the Union of that day, he will remain for a week or more. We presume he will visit this place before he returns to Washington.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

Important changes in Markets—Great Monetary Difficulties—Rates of Interest in England six and seven per cent—Great Advance in Corn on the Continent, &c.

Boston, May 17, 11 P. M.
The Hibernia arrived at Boston this afternoon in the extraordinary passage of thirteen days from Liverpool. Her commercial news is most important.

Cotton—Prices, on the sailing of the Calcutta, had a downward tendency, and since her departure have further declined and left the market quite flat. The amount of sales have fallen off, and speculators are not operating. The reason assigned for this decline is the restrictive rules of the Bank of England and the increased rates of interest. The bank had refused to discount the notes of the first houses in England said to be engaged in the speculation, and who, it was alleged, had been shipping gold to the United States for the purpose of speculation.

This stringent movement had a most telling effect upon the manufacturing interests of the kingdom and the cotton market suffered greatly.

On the following day better accounts were received from London as to the state of the money market, which gave an improved tone to the cotton trade at Liverpool, where the sales amounted to about 7,000 bales at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on some descriptions.

Quotations for cotton are: fair to good fair bowed Georgia 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ d, Mobile 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There were, however, some fluctuations in price.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Speculation was rife throughout the month in breadstuffs, but notwithstanding this influence the prices of Western canal flour settled at 40s per bushel, and American red wheat at 10s 11s 9d per 70 lbs.

White wheat sold at 12s to 12s 3d per bushel of 70 lbs.

Indian corn rated at 51 to 52s per 480 lbs. for white, and yellow at 52 a 53s.

During the last day or two, wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs.

Western flour advanced 1s per bbl.

Philadelphia and Baltimore flour advanced 6d in the Liverpool market, but the demand was limited.

Corn went back a little in the meantime and prices declined 2s per 480 lbs; yellow receded in the same proportion, 2s.

Subsequently to this the markets for flour and corn improved again—an active demand sprung up for flour and wheat.

A rise of 2s per bbl., was established on flour while Indian corn improved very considerably, and was sold at 56 to 58s for yellow, and 58 to 60s for white.

The supplies of grain and provisions sent from the United States to the relief of the starving Irish, created an immense sensation throughout Ireland, and was the theme of universal eulogy, and the subject of warm and generous sympathy throughout England.

The political news by this arrival is of little importance, nor is there any general news of much interest. The state of the money market, advancing prices of breadstuffs, states of trade, engrossed public attention very generally to the exclusion of less important matters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, P. M.

The potato rot has appeared near Belfast.

The health of O'Connell was daily becoming worse.

A new plot had been discovered at Rome, the object of which was to murder the Pope. A Capuchin priest asked an audience with His Holiness, but his appearance excited suspicion, he was examined, and a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger found on his person. Several others who were implicated in the plot have been arrested.

The distress in France still continues, and the prices of provisions were expected to advance to a still higher figure in May and June.

The weather had been backward and cold.

From the St. Louis Organ, a Neutral paper, edited by a Democrat.

The editor of the Union not only praises Scott, but gives old "Rough and Ready" a 'dig' in the ribs. We expected this. The Union says that Scott's success "shows the energy the war needed—no delay and no hesitation." &c. Again, the Union says Scott "will not wait for the enemy to recollect his scattered forces, nor waste the energies of his own men in camp duty or inactive repose, nor will he suffer them to be harassed and cut off in small detachments, by Mexican marauders or guerilla parties."

The Union closes its article as follows:

"We confess that we have been disappointed in Scott, and we are willing to acknowledge that we underrated his military skill. He is winning unsoldierly laurels—showing that the aged General of '47, possesses the fire and genius of the youthful hero of '14. If he shall succeed in his whole campaign—no, not if, for he will succeed—he will have shed a lustre over American arms, that years cannot dim, and that whilst dazzling the world, will ensure universal regard for American rights and honor. Hurrah, then, for the heroes of Cerro Gordo."

Now we don't object to the praise bestowed upon Scott, but we do think it unbecoming even in a political editor, to reflect upon the judgment, discretion, and generalship of the hero of four battles, by such insidious and malicious innuendoes as those contained in the Union. Every man of sense must see the motive of the writer; and, we think every honest man will condemn all such contemptible efforts to rob a brave and worthy officer of his just and hard earned laurels.

Some of the Whig papers of this State, following the lead of the Whig candidate for Governor, are exceedingly busy about this time in spreading the opinion that Gen. Taylor will be the Whig candidate for the next Presidency, and that the Democrats will consequently oppose him.

If Gen. Taylor is made President at all, it will be done by the Democrats. * * * * *

Gen. Taylor cannot be the Whig candidate for President. He is run by them here for the occasion. But the northern opponents of the war will never touch him. If he is a candidate at all, he will be the candidate of the people of the country. And when the proper time comes for bringing out a candidate, he is much more likely to be brought out and supported by the Democrats than the Whig people.

Nashville Union.

We quote these paragraphs from Mr. Polk's home-organ to show which way the Locofoco tide is setting. We shall not be at all surprised, if, within a very short time, all the Locofoco organs shall vie with the Whigs in shouting for the old hero as a candidate for the Presidency.—Lou. Jour.

The noblest spirits are those which turn to Heaven, not in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy.